

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INCORPORATED
479 Huntington Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts
NEWSLETTER NUMBER FORTY-SIX
July, 1962

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INCORPORATED
479 Huntington Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts
NEWSLETTER NUMBER FORTY-SIX
July, 1962

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INCORPORATED

479 Huntington Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

NEWSLETTER NUMBER FORTY-SIX

July, 1962

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INCORPORATED
479 Huntington Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts
NEWSLETTER NUMBER FORTY-SIX
July, 1962

COLLÈGE DE FRANCE
Cabinet d'Egyptologie
Inventaire B 10.495.....



EXCAVATION IN NUBIA SPONSORED BY THE CENTER

Ten years ago the Center issued a statement saying: "It is hoped and anticipated that, like the American Schools at Athens, Rome, and Jerusalem, the Center may be able...to sponsor and conduct excavations in Egypt. Such excavations would be purely scientific in purpose, intended chiefly to augment the world's knowledge of Egyptian antiquity and to provide a practical 'laboratory' in which to train future generations of archaeologists, architects, epigraphers, and copyists. Since excavation is meaningless without prompt and adequate publication of the results, each season's work should be published in full year by year; and it is regarded as essential that, before a program of excavation is entered upon, provisions shall be completed for the production of such annual publications."

It is a happy occasion when it is possible to announce that both of these anticipated aims are well on the way toward full realization. Funds have been allocated to the Center under the provisions of Public Law 480, employing American counterpart funds held in Egypt, for excavation at Gebel Adda, near Abu Simbel, which will be conducted by Mr. Nicholas B. Millet, present Director in Cairo. The work will begin in the season of 1962-63 and will continue for several seasons thereafter. Gebel Adda is a striking fortress-like hill on the east bank of the Nile some kilometers south of Farak opposite Abu Simbel and its dramatic location and precipitous slopes are reminiscent of the better known site of Qasr Ibrim opposite Aniba. Like Qasr Ibrim, Gebel Adda was inhabited from late antiquity to Ottoman times. Nearby at Abahuda is a temple of Amon erected by Haremhab, reused as a Coptic church, and on the gebel is a fortress of the medieval period that may well conceal the ruins of earlier structures. In the low-lying land in the area are cemeteries belonging to the Christian and Islamic eras as well as to earlier periods. These imposing hill-top fortresses seen at various points along the Nubian Nile are some indication of the economic and political importance of the river in early times, and the excavation of Gebel Adda forms an important part of the international program to expose all aspects of Nubian history before the inundation of the valley by the rising waters behind the Aswan High Dam.

The second part of the Center's statement of ten years ago finds fulfillment in the publication of the first volume of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT. This first volume is now in press and should be ready for distribution to members before the Twelfth Annual meeting of the Center, which will be held at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, on November 20, 1962. The second volume of the Journal, which should contain a preliminary report of the coming season's excavation at Gebel Adda, must depend on the reception and support accorded the first. Generous sums toward the cost of the first volume have been contributed by Mr. Hollis Baker of Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the Department of Classical Art of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and by the Department of Textiles of the same Museum, which has underwritten the cost of the colored plate, but the great bulk of the expense for Volume I has been borne by the Treasury of the Center. The officers of the Center, after due deliberation, have willingly drawn upon capital funds for this initial and

experimental venture, but they are not prepared to continue the use of these funds for future volumes, nor do they feel justified in so doing. Should the Journal receive the welcome that it is hoped it deserves, the Center must reconsider the question of distribution and subscription. It is foreseen, for example, that in future Regular Members may receive only the Newsletter of the Center and that Contributing and higher classifications of Membership may receive both Journal and Newsletter. This choice in part depends on the source of funds for the Journal's future publication. Therefore it is hoped that a special fund for publication of the Journal may be established, but this must depend on the generosity and support of members who have already supported the Center beyond reasonable expectation. If such a fund cannot be collected, then the Journal must either be abandoned or else it must be sold to Members and non-members at a price much closer to the cost of printing per volume, which in the present case is approximately \$8.00. Plans for the future must, therefore, depend on the measure of success achieved by this first volume. In the meantime, the present members of the Center will be provided with a copy of Volume I of the Journal at no cost, and non-members may acquire the Journal at \$5.00 per copy. This volume will contain scientific papers by Messrs. Klaus Baer, Ernst Grube, Alan Schulman and Cornelius Vermeule, read at the Eleventh Annual Meeting and revised and augmented for publication, together with additional papers by Messrs. Adolph Cavallo, Henry Fischer, Nicholas Millet and William Stevenson Smith.

A Board of Advisory Editors has been established, the members of which will be responsible for contributions in their respective fields: Klaus Baer (University of California, Berkeley) for Pharaonic Egypt; Cornelius C. Vermeule (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston) for Graeco-Roman Egypt; Ernst Grube (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York) for Islamic Egypt; and Dows Dunham (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston); Henry G. Fischer (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York); Jotham Johnson (New York University); George C. Miles (American Numismatic Society, New York). Edward L. B. Terrace (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston) has been appointed Editor of the Journal. It is the policy of the Editors to welcome contributions from scholars on all aspects of Egyptian civilization in the Pharaonic, Graeco-Roman, Coptic and Islamic periods. All inquiries concerning the Journal may be directed to Edward L. B. Terrace, Department of Egyptian Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20, 1962.

Members are asked to keep in mind the coming Annual Meeting, which will be convened in the Museum of Fine Arts, on Tuesday, November 20, 1962, at 10 A.M. A program of papers, to be announced later, will be offered at morning and afternoon sessions open to the public as well as to the Membership.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR IN CAIRO.

Cairo, May 10, 1962

Dear Members:

This season's work in Nubia has been a busy one for all the expeditions there.

Added to the usual problems of excavating in this most barren part of Egypt has been the curse of an unseasonably early heat wave, when the thermometer stood at 110 degrees for several days and the usual cooling wind dropped and died. A layer of suspended dust hung over the valley, and the tiny midges came forth in great swarms to swirl and gyrate by the millions around every tree or bit of shade. Stirred from their winter's hibernation by the sudden warmth, the fat, yellow Nubian scorpions began to be active, necessitating a certain caution on the part of the bare-footed Egyptian workmen who comprise the expedition's labor force.

Despite these hazards, the work of the Nubian Salvage program goes on, and so many applications have been made for concessions to dig that hardly any diggable sites remain to be distributed. In north and central Lower Nubia, there are still stretches of river bank that await investigation, but nowhere in these areas are there any very obvious remains. The southern end of the country has been largely portioned out between the Oriental Institute expedition and that of Yale and Pennsylvania, with the exception of a few spots such as the temples of Abu Simbel and Abu'oda and similar large standing monuments, for which special arrangements have to be made.

This year I again spent two months in Nubia, attached to the joint Yale-Pennsylvania expedition working in the Toshka-Arminna reach just north of the Abu Simbel temples. Readers of the Newsletter will remember Mr. E.L. B. Terrace's report on the excavations of last year, and some may also have seen the articles by Professor Kelly Simpson in the Illustrated London News. This year's work was essentially a continuation of that of the past season.

Our party left Cairo at the end of January, and by the beginning of February we were at work at the very northern end of the concession, at Toshka, on the west bank. Here a low mound of alluvial earth, left by the river at some long-distant time when its bed was higher, was employed by Meroitic colonists in the early centuries of the Christian era to bury their dead. We had worked in this cemetery last year with very good results despite the fact that the greater part of the tombs had been ransacked at one time or another. This season we continued the excavation of the necropolis to the north and west, opening about a hundred graves, and discovered that the site had continued in use as a burying ground under the pagan X-Group people, who in the third century swept into the country and crushed the Meroitic power. Still later a Christian community buried its dead on the fringe of the ancient cemetery, in a group of perhaps twenty deep graves with vaulted stone and brick superstructures. According to the custom in Christian Nubia, no objects were placed in the burials, but before each tomb a small niche contained a decorated pottery lamp with a jar for oil or wine beside it. The excavation of Christian burials is one of the less rewarding aspects of archaeology in Nubia, and the normal procedure is simply to photograph and draw the superstructures and leave the actual burials, merely opening a few to determine the prevailing types.

Our cemetery at Toshka West having petered out before we expected, we moved

the base of operations farther south to the enormous habitation site opposite the village of Arminna, where we had worked last year. Here, at the same spot as last season, we tied up the odd assortment of craft that served us as living quarters and pitched our work tents to settle down to the most exacting part of our season's labor.

The excavation of ancient town sites is the slowest and most difficult part of the archaeologist's work, and in terms of objects found, the least productive. There is an enormous amount of labor involved in the task of uncovering, layer by layer, the history of a whole human community. Readers of the Newsletter will remember descriptions of the site of Arminna West from last year: a great sprawling ruin of mud brick at the water's edge, the riverside walls denuded by the action of the water into bare brown brickwork, and the rooms and passages on the desert side encumbered with hundreds of tons of clean yellow sand. Behind and to the north and south stretches a wide plain of sand and pebbles, rising gently to the west and giving way finally to the fantastic brown masses of the Nubian hills. Last year's soundings in the plain just to the north of the large ruin, the "monastery", revealed houses of an ancient village of late Nubian times, that is to say, from the Meroitic through the Christian periods and, farther to the west, traces of the cemeteries belonging to the town's inhabitants. This season we set ourselves the task of excavating completely one "strip" of the town site, going down as far as the remains reached, in order to learn something about the history of the settlement. We also made further excavations to discover something about the extent of the town to the west, the desert side. In the course of our main excavation, our downwards progress was finally stopped by the unusually high level of the ground water, resulting from this year's heavy flood, so the full possibilities of the site remain still undiscovered.

Turning our attention to the "monastery" itself, we set gangs of men to work clearing the tops of all observable walls in order to give us a clearer idea of the extent and form of the building. As it now appears, it is a huge, sprawling construction consisting of scores of vaulted mud-brick rooms, giving the impression of gradual growth around an earlier nucleus. Excavation in depth of some of the chambers showed that like the village, the "monastery" had been re-occupied more than once. None of the rooms showed any traces of the basilica or "Hallkirche" plan so characteristic of Nubian churches, but the upper level of our village excavation had revealed a small but well-built and typical chapel showing several phases of construction. Two separate destructions could be made out (probably the work of rapacious nomad tribes of the western desert, and the final desertion of the church is well dated by a funerary inscription as having occurred before about 920 A.D.

Readers will be interested to know something of the work of other expeditions working in Egyptian Nubia. Despite the failure of five of the expeditions to "report for duty" this season, the river valley between Aswan and Wady Halfa presented a scene of more activity than it has since the invasion of Shams ed-Dawla the Mameluke. The Oriental Institute group spent its whole season excavating at the pharaonic fortress site of Serra in the Sudan, just

over the border, and so was not able to give any time, as they had hoped, to their Egyptian concession at Qasr el-Wizz near Abu Simbel. P. L. Shinnie excavated for the Ghana government at Debeira in the Sudan, and the Poles under Professor Mikhailowsky worked again at Faras, the ancient capital of the Christian kingdom of Nobatia. The Egypt Exploration Society under Dr. W. B. Emery, working at Buhen, suddenly found themselves embarrassed by unexpected but welcome riches in the form of an undoubted Old Kingdom settlement, whose houses and rooms yielded clay jar-sealings of kings of the Fourth Dynasty. This discovery, which thrusts back the history of Egyptian settlement in Nubia several centuries, climaxed a season divided between Buhen and the Qasr Ibrim cemeteries in lower Nubia, where the expedition's painstaking uncovering of over three hundred X-group mound-tombs resulted in a rich harvest of pottery and other objects. The Spanish expedition is still working at the time of writing at Sheikh Daud, another X-group Nobatian fortress. A combined Scandinavian expedition worked the area opposite Faras. The Austrians continued in their survey of the Siyala reach, discovering an early dynastic village in addition to several cemeteries of widely different periods. The Indian group under Dr. Lal spent two months in the careful study of an early village site at Afia near Sheikh Daud. A Russian expedition under Petrovsky discovered some late prehistoric cemeteries on their concession near Dakka.

Preliminary work is in progress at Abu Simbel, where a party of Swedish engineers is sounding the rock of the temple cliff by drilling. This work will go on all summer long despite the terrific heat of July and August. At present more than a hundred workmen are clearing away the huge and immemorably ancient sand dune that masks the face of the mountain between the two known temples in the hope of finding ancient remains beneath. Whether they will be successful or not one cannot of course say, but it is reasonably certain that some interesting inscriptions will come to light to add to our knowledge of the history of the Abu Simbel area.

Sincerely,

Nicholas B. Millet

ACTIVITIES IN THE SUDAN

The following account of archaeological activities in the Sudan has been condensed from the comprehensive report of Sayed T. H. Thabit, Commissioner for Archaeology of the Sudan Government, presented in February, 1962, to the meeting of the International Consultative Experts Concerning the Safeguarding of the Antiquities of Nubia.

Surveys

Perhaps the most important part of the work has been the surveying of the regions controlled by the Sudanese Government which are to be inundated after the construction of the new High Dam. An expedition of the Sudanese Antiquities Service, working in cooperation with UNESCO, under the leadership of

Dr. Adams, has discovered approximately 250 new sites on the West Bank of the Nile from Faras to Gemai, all of which will be flooded during the first stage. Investigation of these (with the exception of a few that have already been assigned to foreign expeditions) should be completed by the summer of 1963.

The Scandinavian Joint Expedition, headed by Professor Säve-Söderbergh, expects to complete its survey of the East Bank from Faras to Gemai by the end of the present season. This survey has not included an architectural record of Christian remains nor comprehensive copies of rock-drawings. It has, moreover, conducted trial diggings in only a limited number of cases. It reported 170 sites for 1960-1961, but 90 of these are marked only by isolated cairns or surface finds.

A Columbia University Expedition, under Professor Solecki, has undertaken a prehistoric survey of the East Bank between Gemai and the Dal Cataract, which should be finished next season. This group will then undertake a prehistoric investigation of the West Bank. It has also, at the request of the Scandinavian Expedition, surveyed part of the area north of Gemai for prehistoric remains.

The East German Academy of Science, led by Professor Hinze, which has been excavating at Musawwarat es Sufra in the Shendi District, has been granted a license to explore for rock pictures and inscriptions from Faras to the Dal Cataract on the West Bank and from Gemai to the Dal Cataract on the East Bank. It has also been given a concession for planning the ruins of Attiri.

Excavations

The Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology and the National Museum of Warsaw have continued under Professor Michalowski the work at the citadel of Faras West begun last season, with results that have proved very important for the early history of Christianity in the Sudan. They have uncovered the earliest known Christian monument of the Sudan, dating from no later than the second half of the sixth century, and have discovered the tombs and commemorative stelae of four early bishops, as well as a number of important and well-preserved frescoes.

The Franco-Argentinian Expedition, headed by Professors Vercoutter and Rosenwasser and representing the French Committee for Archaeological Excavations, the National University of La Plata, and the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of the Argentine Republic, has continued the excavation of Aksha, begun last season. It has been able to determine the original plan of the temple, later reused as a Christian church, which was found to be much more elaborate than had been expected, and have discovered a number of stelae and inscriptions, among them a duplicate of the Decree of Ptah in the hypostyle hall of Abu Simbel. This group will start work next season at Mirgissa.

The University of Ghana Expedition, under Professor Shinnie, has excavated at Debeira West, uncovering an intricate and elaborate mud-brick building very important for the history of Early Christian architecture, and a C-Group cemetery. Work at the site is still continuing.

Professor Blanco y Caro and Dr. Presedo have led the Spanish Committee for Cooperation with UNESCO, which has worked last season and this at Argin on the West Bank, in an area with a great number of X-group graves and a smaller number of cemeteries of earlier periods. This expedition is also clearing the Christian site of Qasr Iko and may obtain from the Scandinavian Mission the important Christian settlement of Abkanarti for future investigation.

Professor Emery, whose valuable work for the Egypt Exploration Society at Buhen is well known to readers of the Newsletters has continued his excavations at that place with spectacular results. He has found indubitable evidence that the Egyptians penetrated the Sudan as far as the Second Cataract as early as the Pyramid Age. Seals with the names of Fourth Dynasty kings and typical pottery of that period have put the date of the occupation of Buhen back by around half a millenium. Dr. Emery's work in the Middle Kingdom remains has also added greatly to our knowledge of that period. Among other things, in what seems to be a Middle Kingdom context, he has found a skeleton of a horse, hitherto thought to be unknown in Egypt before the New Kingdom. The Egypt Exploration Society will probably begin work at Neinarti during the coming season.

The Scandinavian Joint Expedition, under Professor Säve-Söderbergh, has begun excavation at Sheikh Oweis el Quruny on the West Bank, where they have discovered the tomb of Amenemhat, the brother of Djehuty-hotep, whose tomb, dating from the time of Hatshepsut, was found by the Sudan Antiquities Service on the opposite bank at Debeira. This expedition is concentrating on the excavation of the more important sites in the northern part of their concession. They will investigate cemeteries in the Serra East, Deberia East, Ashkeit, and Abka East, discovered during the past season's survey, and hope by the end of the coming season to have finished all the sites allotted to them.

Dr. Hughes, of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, a Trustee of the Center, reports good progress in the excavation of the Middle Kingdom fort at Serra East, which was extensively remodelled during the Christian period.

Documentation

In addition to survey and excavation, the Sudan Antiquities Service reports important documentation work in the areas to be inundated. Director Gilbert, of the Fondation égyptologique Reine Elisabeth in Brussels has lent Drs. De Wit and Mertens to the Service for detailed studies of the inscriptions in the temples of Semna and Kumna, and Dr. de Wit will deal with the rock in-

scriptions at Semna during the coming season. In addition, Dr. Vermeir and Mr. Bellens have made a photogrammetric record of the temple of Hatshepsut at Buhen and a similar record for Semna and Kumna.

Dr. Caminos of Brown University, a member of the Center working under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Society, has further studied and collated the inscriptions of the Hatshepsut temple at Buhen; his results will be published in a special memoir of the Egypt Exploration Society. He is now en route to the Sudan for further epigraphical work.

Removal of Threatened Temples

While it is hoped to remove certain of the more important temples from the areas to be flooded to a place of safety in Khartoum, and plans for their relocation and preservation have been drawn up, no firm offers for their transferral have been received. Both the Belgian and the British Governments, however, have shown interest in the project.

The Sudan Government needs, moreover, expert assistance in removing and re-mounting frescoes and in making maquettes of certain mud-brick works important for the history of architecture, such as the fortifications at Buhen.

Available Concessions

While most of the known sites of major importance have been assigned, a considerable number of sites that may well prove worth investigation are still available. The area from Gemai to the Dal Cataract is still unsurveyed. Though this contains fewer antiquities than the region to the north, the Columbia University Expedition has reported a number of pharaonic and late sites, which they have come across during their prehistorical survey of the East Bank and which should be sounded, and the Sudan Antiquities Service would be willing to relinquish the survey of the West Bank to the Dal Cataract to any qualified foreign expedition that would agree to undertake it.

The University of California will excavate at Askut and Debenarti; the French Committee for Archaeological Excavations will clear Semna South, and the Germans (or the Spanish) will probably take care of Attiri. The Sudan Antiquities Service will finance the excavation of Dorginarti under the leadership of Mr. H. N. Chittick, former curator of the Sudan Museum, who has volunteered his services. But there is still work to be done, and the Sudan Government would welcome assistance.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS

Courses in Egyptian Art and Language at New York University

New York University is the first major institution in New York City to offer a course in the ancient Egyptian language. Beginning in the autumn

of 1962, the Institute of Fine Arts of that University will make the study of Egyptian Art a permanent subject in its program, and since some knowledge of the ancient language is necessary for the student who elects that subject, the Institute has engaged Dr. Henry Fischer, a Trustee of the Center, to give a full course in the Egyptian language extending over two years, from which a student should emerge with a sound philological foundation.

Dr. Bernard V. Bothmer, another Trustee of the Center and former Director in Cairo, will continue his lectures on art with "Egyptian Art from the Ramesside Period to the Roman Conquest," his first course having covered "Egyptian Art from the Predynastic Period to the New Kingdom." Next year, he will hold a seminar for advanced students, but will repeat his historical survey of Egyptian art in 1964-1965.

Since a third Trustee of the Center, Dr. Richard Ettinghausen, is regularly teaching courses in Islamic art at the Institute, the Center and Egypt are well represented there.

The Institute of Fine Arts, part of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of New York University, is located at 1 East 78th Street, New York City.

A Well-Merited Award

The many friends of M. Jacques Vandier, Curator-in-Chief of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the Musée du Louvre, will be greatly pleased to learn that he has received an award from the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres in recognition of his outstanding services to Egyptology. Those who know him as a scholar and as a person must agree that few honors have been better deserved.

Late Egyptian Bronzes

Dr. Bernard V. Bothmer of the Brooklyn Museum has gone on a two-months leave to study bronzes in European collections. He has found that certain inscribed bronzes were dedicated by the very men who set up sculptures in stone in Egyptian temples of the Late Period. He hopes to find other pieces that can be accurately dated and thus, through stylistic comparison, to attain to a more precise attribution for the many bronzes in our museums. He envisages in the near future a catalogue raisonné of the large bronze collection in Brooklyn.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Bothmer, Bernard V. "A New Field of Egyptian Art", in Connoisseur Year Book, 1962, 34-41. Illus.

This article is devoted to sculpture of the Late Period, that long neglected-even often despised - period between 700 B. C. and 100 A. D., for which Dr.

Bothmer has emerged as protagonist. Those who have not seen the international exhibition of sculpture of this era at the Brooklyn Museum last winter nor consulted Dr. Bothmer's great catalogue of that exhibition, will welcome this well-illustrated account of the notable artistic accomplishment of Egypt in what is usually called its "decline." Even those who have seen the catalogue will find here a development of certain points only touched on in the introduction to that work.

Fischer, Henry G. "Notes on the Mo'alla Inscriptions and Some Contemporaneous Texts," in Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, LVII, 59-77. Illus.

Dr. Fischer's article is mainly concerned with paleography. He offers some corrections to the transcriptions and translations contained in Vandier's Mo'alla and supplements them with evidence from other sources. Of particular interest to students of ancient economics is the section (p. 60-64) on "'Copper' as an expression for one's 'means'," in which the author cites examples to show that the word "copper" can not only be used to signify "wealth" but also, in certain early examples, virtually has the sense of "money".

Hayes, William C. "Chronology: Egypt to End of Twentieth Dynasty," from Cambridge Ancient History (revised edition), Vol. I, Chap. VI, 3-23, Cambridge, 1962.

Dr. Hayes shares this recent fascicle of the great History with Professor M. B. Rowton, who writes on the "Chronology of Ancient Western Asia," and Professor Frank H. Stubbings, who discusses that of the "Aegean Bronze Age" most appropriately, since (as Dr. Hayes points out) the establishment of an Egyptian chronology is to some extent dependent on indirect and direct synchronisms with other Near Eastern and Mediterranean lands. Unfortunately the tables for which this fascicle serves as a commentary are not included. Though they would have made the text easier to follow, Dr. Hayes' very lucid summary of modern findings, which permit the establishment of certain more or less "fixed" dates of Egyptian history, will be of great aid to those students who have been confronted with a widely varying chronology, especially for the early periods. Archaeologists in general will be interested in the writer's comment (p. 22) on radiocarbon dating, which "though agreeing in general with the chronological scheme adopted here (is) not sufficiently precise or sufficiently consistent to contribute much of value to our reconstruction of Egyptian history."

Simpson, William Kelly. "Nubia: The University Museum - Yale University Expedition," in Expedition, Bulletin of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. 4, No. 2, Winter, 1962, 29-39. Illus.

Those who have read in the Newsletters and the Illustrated London News the accounts of the expedition headed by Professor Simpson in 1961-1962 will welcome this fuller description of the work it accomplished, which includes an account of previous explorations and portrays vividly the natural and human background of the region in which the Yale-Pennsylvania expedition

carried out its mission. Other articles by Professor Simpson will appear in forthcoming numbers of Expedition.

Terrace, Edward L. B. Art of the Ancient Near East in Boston (Boston, 1962).
Published by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

In this work the Ancient Near Eastern collection of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is for the first time published as a whole. The major pieces in the collection are reproduced here, with a selection of the cylinder seals and Luristan bronzes which form so important a part of the collection. A short introduction describing briefly the history of Ancient Near Eastern art is followed by plates of the objects. The work is concluded by bibliographical and explanatory notes.

Vermeule, Cornelius C. "The Colossus of Porto Raphti in Attica," in Hesperia XXXI, 1962, 62-81. Plates.

Dr. Vermeule here studies a large and badly mutilated sculpture of a seated female figure dating from the time of Hadrian or slightly thereafter. While it has long since lost its identity (indeed from its fancied resemblance to a tailor, "raphti," it passed on its name in a remote past to the harbor), it was probably a "geographical personification." A large bronze statuette found in the vicinity, possibly a replica of the colossus, gives a clue to the latter's original purpose and appearance, for the bronze seems to represent "Orbis Terrarum," that is, "the Roman Empire as comprising within its boundaries the civilized earth and the cities thereof."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS APPEARING IN EGYPT, 1961-1962

I: Egyptological

Piankoff, Alexander. Le Livre des Portes, Vol. II, first fascicule (texts).
Mémoires I.F.A.O., Tome LXXV (Le Caire, 1961).

Leclant, Jean. Montouemhat, quatrième prophète d'Amon, Prince de la Ville.
Bibliothèque d'étude, I.F.A.O. Tome XXXV (Le Caire, 1961).

Weil, R. Recherches sur la Ire Dynastie. Bibliothèque d'étude, I.F.A.O.
Tome XXXVIII, parts 1 and 2 (Le Caire, 1961).

Smith, Harry S. Preliminary Reports of the Egypt Exploration Society's
Nubia Survey. Parts I and 2, bound in one volume. Antiquities
Department of Egypt; Government Printing Offices (Cairo, 1962).

Fakhry, Ahmed. The Monuments of Sneferu at Dahshur: The Bent Pyramid,
Vol. II. Antiquities Department of Egypt; Government Printing Offices,
(Cairo, 1961).

Hassan, Selim. Excavations at Giza, Vol. IX. Antiquities Department of
Egypt; Government Printing Offices (Cairo, 1962).

Musée du Caire. Summary Description of the Principal Monuments,
Antiquities Department of Egypt; Government Printing Offices
(Cairo, 1961).

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, Vol. 57, 1962. Antiquities
Department of Egypt; Government Printing Office.

Contents:

Andrzejewski, Tadeusz. "Le Livre des Portes dans la salle du sarcophage
du tombeau de Ramses III". 6 pages.

In hieroglyphic type; a publication of the texts, without translation.

Bakry, H.S.K. "The stela of P₃-h₃ty, the Follower of Seth. (2 pages).

The author describes a small faience stela of Ramesside date in the
Cairo Museum.

----- "Two New Kingdom Stelae". (5 pages).

Publication of two stelae of curious shape, one from Heliopolis, the
other from Saqqara.

----- On the technique of restoration and mending in the First
Dynasty. (3 pages).

Mr. Bakry discusses ancient methods of repair of stone vessels as
exemplified by some of the finds of the Expedition of the Museum of
Leiden at Abu Rawash.

Dabrowski, Leszek. "La Topographie d'Athribis à l'époque romaine."
(12 pages).

Edel, Elmar. "Bericht über die Arbeiten in den Gräbern der Qubbet el
Hawa bei Assuan, 1959 und 1960." (9 pages).

Lauer, J.-Ph. "Travaux de restitution dans l'enceinte de Zoser. (Mai-
Juin 1960)."

Description of repairs and reconstruction on the inner face of the
entrance bastion of the Zoser complex and on one of the divine chapels
in the Heb-sed court.

Michalowski, Kazimierz. "Les fouilles polonaises à Tell Atrib (1957-
1959)."

----- "Fouilles polonaises à Tell Atrib en 1960."

Michailidis, Georges. "Deux vases à inscriptions épigrammatiques
trouvés en Egypte."

A description of two Hellenistic vessels bearing Greek
inscriptions.

Rostem, Osman Rifki. "Modern granaries as relics of an ancient building."

The author compares the shape of modern farm granaries with ancient representations of tower-like structures.

Wild, Henri. Compte rendu (T. Säve-Söderbergh, Four Eighteenth Dynasty Tombs).

Zayed, Abd el Hamid. Miscellaneous notes.

----- Some miscellaneous objects found in the neighborhood of El Kharga oasis.

----- Some antiquities found at El Minchah in 1959.

----- Some notes on a statuette of a cow.

----- Réflexions sur deux statuettes inédites de l'époque ptolémaïque.

II: Islamic

ʿAbd al-Rahmān Zakī

"Aswār al-Qahira wa abwābuhā min Jauhar al-Qā'id ilā al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Din" (The walls of Cairo and their gates from Jauhar to Nasir Ṣalāḥ al-Din), in Al-Magalla year 5, no. 51 (March, 1961). pp. 32-41, 4 illus.

ʿAbd al-Ra'ūf ʿAlī Yūsēf

"Lamḥa ʿan al-khazaf al-islāmī fī ʿl-iqlīm al-Miṣrī" (A glance on the Islamic pottery in Egypt), in Minbar al-Islām, year 18, no. II (April, 1961), pp. 67-70, 5 illus.

Aḥmad Mamduḥ Ḥamdī

"Al-Naqsh fī ʿl-khashab biʿl-ḥafr fī ʿl-fann al-Miṣrī al-Islāmī" (Wood carving in the Islamic art of Egypt) in Egypt Travel Magazine no. 57 (Sept. 1961) pp. 23-28, 13. illus.

ʿAbd al-Ra'ūf ʿAlī Yūsuf

"Ta'thīrāt dīniya fī ʿl-fann al-islāmī" (Religious influences on Islamic art), in Minbar al-Islām, year 19, no. 9 (Feb. 1961), pp. 65-69, 8 illus.

Aḥmad Mamduḥ Ḥamdī

"Al-Kitāba al-ʿarabiya" (The Arabic script) in Minbar al-Islām, year 18, no. 10 (March, 1961) pp. 79-82, 5 illus.

Creswell, K. A. C.

A Bibliography of the Architecture, Arts and Crafts of Islam, to first Jan. 1960. American University at Cairo Press, 1961. 1330 columns.

Aḥmad Mamduḥ Ḥamdī

"Al-Shurṭa fī Miṣr al-Islāmiya wa ma'āqil al-ta'dīb bihā"
(The police in Islamic Egypt and the concepts of punishments)
al-Magalla, no. 51 (March, 1961) pp. 84-92, 5 illus.

Included for sake of illustration of miniature frags. 13703 and 15688 of the Islamic Museum, showing Police Officers in uniforms.

Farés, Bishr

"Vision chrétienne et signes musulmans, autour d'un manuscrit arabe illustré au XIIIe siècle." Le Caire, Institut français d'Archéologie orientale, 1961. XII and 118 p., 12 pls. 18 illus.

Hasan 'Abd al-Wahhāb

"Masājīd wa mashāhid al-daula al-Fātimīya" (Mosques and mausoleums of the Fatimid state), in Minbar al-Islām, no. 6 (Nov. 1961) pp. 99-107, 4 illus.

Hasan 'Abd al-Wahhāb

"Nash'at al-masājīd wa risālatuhā" (The origin of mosques and their mission), in Minbar al-Islām, year 19, no. 3 (Aug. 1961) pp. 75-80, 4 illus.

Jāmi' 'at al-Duwal al-'Arabīya (Arab League)

Al-Mu'tamar al-thālith li'l-āthār fī bilād al-'arabiya, Fas, 8-18th Nov. 1959. (Third Congress for archaeology in the Arab countries, Fes, 8-18th Nov. 1959) al-Qahira, 1961. 522 p. 10 illus. (Several articles about Muslim Art).

Kühnel, Ernst

Al-Fann al-islāmī. Transl. by Ahmed Mūsā, revised by Mahmud Ibrahim al-Desuqy, Cairo, Maṭba'a Atlas, 1961, 239 p. 234 illus. 2 maps.
(This book is a translation of Ernst Kühnel, Die islamische Kunst, which forms vol. VI of A. Springer's Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte, Leipzig 1929).

Mohamed Mostafa

The Museum of Islamic Art, A short guide (2nd edition) Cairo, Ministry of Education Press, 1961. 136 p., 97 illus., 1 map.

Muḥammad Muṣṭafā

"Min Āthār al-Umawiyīn fī Sūriya" (About the Umayyad monuments in Syria), in al-Magalla, year 5, no. 54 (July 1961) pp. 66-73, 11 illus.

Muḥammad Abu 'l-Farag al-'Ushsh

"Al-Khazaf al-'arabi al-islāmī fī 'l-maṭḥaf al-Waṭāni bi-Dimishq" (The Arabic Islamic ceramics in the State Museum at Damascus), in al-Magalla, year 5, no. 56 (Sept. 1961), pp. 110-114, 7 illus.

Salāh 'Āshūr

"Al-'imāra al-islāmiya fī 'l-ʿaṣr al-Fāṭimī" (Islamic architecture in the Fatimid period), in al-Magalla year 5 (no. 52 (April 1961), pp. 65-74, 6 illus.

Hasan 'Abd al-Wahhāb

"Nash' at al-madāris bi-Misr" (The origin of Madrasas in Egypt), in Minbar al-Islam, year 19, no. 7 (Dec. 1961) pp. 90-95, 3 illus.

Su'ād Māher

"'Uṣṭūra shagarat al-ḥayāt wa'l-ḥadāra al-islāmiya" (The legend of the tree of life and the Islamic culture). Cairo, Dār al-Ma'rifa, 1961, 24 p., 4 illus.

Su'ād Māher

Makhtūṭ da'wat al-aṭibbā-, taṣnīf al-Mukhtār ibn al-Ḥasan (Manuscript of a meeting of doctors, composition by Mukhtar Ibn al-Hasan) Cairo, Dar al-Ma'rifa, 1961, 24 pp., 11 illus. (a 13th c. manuscript from Egypt or Alexandrona, Turkey, illustrated with miniatures).

Su'ād Māher

"'Uqūd al-zawāj 'alā'l-mansūjāt al-athāriya" (Marriage contracts on ancient textiles). Cairo, Dar al-Ma'rifa, 1961, 36 pp., 4 illus.

Su'ād Māher

"Al-Ḥaṣīr fī'l-fann al-islāmī". (Matting in Islamic art) Cairo, Matb'a Costa Tsoumas, N.D. [1961]. 92 pp., 18 pls., 4 figs.

Su'ād Māher

"Al-Jamī' al-Azhar baina māḍihi wa ḥāḍirihi" (The Azhar-Mosque between past and present). Cairo, Dar al-Ma'rifa, 1961. 52 pp., 7 illus.